

I

RAWMARSH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE HEALTH OF
RAWMARSH

1968





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RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1968

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor T. Ryan

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

Councillor J. E. Payne (C.A.), J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee

Councillor E. W. Morris

Councillors:

L. W. Boardman	T. Marriott
C. H. Brett,	W. Richardson,
F. Cornwell,	R. Smallwood,
E. Durnan,	J. Taylor,
L. W. Ferguson,	F. Townsend,
E. Gee	K. R. Symonds
A. Hawke,	L. E. Thompson
	A. Vaughan.

Medical Officer of Health:

D. J. Cusiter, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. Wadsworth, D.P.A., M.P.H.I.A

P R E F A C E

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Parkgate,
Rawmarsh.

To the Chairman and Members of
Rawmarsh Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen :

I include in this annual report of the health of your district details of the County Council health and school health services.

The population showed a natural increase of 175 but only an actual increase of 50 according to the Registrar General's estimate of the resident population for mid-1968.

There were no maternal deaths in the district. Seven infant deaths were recorded from a total of 392 births. 4 died of birth injuries etc., 2 from congenital anomalies and one of pneumonia. The infant mortality rate (deaths under one year of age per thousand live births) was 17.9 compared with a rate of 18.5 for the West Riding ; 18.3 for England and Wales and 19.0 for the health division No. 26 as a whole.

The corrected birth rate was 19.9 (West Riding 17.8) based on an increasing population.

The corrected death rate was 14.1 which was in excess of that for the West Riding as a whole which was 12.6.

The total deaths were 217 of which 70 were due to diseases of heart and blood vessels. 41 to cancer in various sites, 32 to respiratory diseases and 34 to vascular lesions of the nervous system. These correspond to rates of 3.56 (West Riding 4.34) ; 2.29 (West Riding 2.14) ; 1.93 (West Riding 1.66) and 1.73 (West Riding 1.76). There were two deaths from tuberculosis and one from other infectious disease.

The number of illegitimate births registered was 29, 6 more than in 1967. 7.4% of all births were illegitimate.

Sections 'C', 'D' and 'E' of this report have been compiled by Mr. W. Wadsworth, Chief Public Health Inspector, and relate to the environmental aspect of the work of the Public Health Department.

I am indebted to all who have assisted in the work of the Department, and to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and assistance.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. CUSITER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Divisional Public Health Office,
Dunford House, Wath-upon-Deane, Rotherham.
Telephone No. Wath-upon-Deane 2251/2.

SECTION "A"

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(a) General Statistics

Area (in acres) ...	...	...	...	...	2,607
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population Mid-1968	...	...	...	...	19,670
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1968	...	...	...	...	6,658
Population density (persons per house)				...	2.9
House density (houses per acre)			...	...	2.5
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	£706,977
Net product of 1d. rate	...	...	...	...	£2,871

(b) Physical and Social Conditions

The population of the town has increased by 50, according to the Registrar General's estimate for mid-1968. The natural increase of the population i.e. excess of births over deaths was 175, and these figures would indicate a small loss of population by migration.

The number of inhabited houses increased over the year by 24. One hundred and eighty five houses were demolished and 209 new houses completed.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	224	168	392
Legitimate		...	...	203	160	263
Illegitimate		...	...	21	8	29
Live Birth Rate (uncorrected)						
per 1,000 population	...		...	...	...	19.9
Live Birth Rate (corrected)						
per 1,000 population	...		...	...	...	19.9
Illegitimate live births percentage of						
total live births	...	...	...	...	...	7.4%

Still-births :

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	6	8	14
Rate per 1,000 live and still-births						
					...	34.5
Total live and still-births						
				Males	Females	Total
				230	176	406

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	7	—	7
Legitimate		...	...	7	—	7
Illegitimate		...	...	—	—	—
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births						
					...	17.9
Legitimate Infants per 1,000						
legitimate live births	...		...	...	...	19.3
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000						
illegitimate live births	...		...	...	...	0.00

Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	15·3
---	-----	-----	-----	------

Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	15·3
--	-----	-----	-----	------

Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths) under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	...	...	49·3
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Maternal Mortality, including abortion

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	0·00
--	-----	-----	------

Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	217
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Death Rate (uncorrected)	...	...	...	11·0
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	------

Death Rate (corrected)	...	...	...	...	14·1
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Natural increase of population	...	...	...	175
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Causes of death at different periods of life during 1968 in the Urban District of Rawmarsh U.D.
General Register Office, Somerset House, Strand W.C.2.

[illegible]

Causes of death at different periods of life during 1968 in the Urban District of Rawmarsh U.D.
General Register Office, Somerset House, Strand W.C.2.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over	
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B27 Hypertensive Disease	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	7	8
	F	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	11
B29 Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	8
	F	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	11
B46(5) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
B31 Influenza	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
B32 Pneumonia	M	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	10	7
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
B46(6) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Causes of death at different periods of life during 1968 in the Urban District of Rawmarsh U.D.
 General Register Office, Somerset House, Strand W.C.2.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
B46(10) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B42 Congenital Anomalies	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	M	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B45 Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
BE49 Suicide and Self Inflicted Injuries	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE50 All Other External Causes	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all Causes	F	138	6	1	1	1	1	2	13	22	52	38	
	M	79	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	7	19	49	

RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age, 1968

No.	Date of Death	Cause of death	Age	Birth weight	Died	Dom. or Inst. Birth
1.	2.1.68	1a Bronchopneumonia b Prematurity	2 days	3 10½	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.	Dom.
2.	9.1.68	1a Massive bilateral adrenal haemorrhage b Neonatal anoxia	2 days	7 8	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.	Dom.
3.	5.1.68	1a Pulmonary atelectasis due to 11 Prematurity	1¼ hours	3 12	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	Inst.
4.	16.4.68	1a Pulmonary atelectasis 11 Prematurity	2 hours	5 6	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	Inst.
5.	31.5.68	1a Hydrocephalus	5 months	9 0	Doncaster Gate Hospital, Rotherham	Inst.
6.	24.8.68	1a Intracranial haemorrhage	12 hours	7 4	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	Inst.
7.	26.9.68	Hydrocephalic and spina bifida	10 minutes	5 9	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	Inst.

RAWMARSH 1968

	Rawmarsh Urban District 1968	Divis- ion 26 1968	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admini- strative County	England and Wales
Population	19,670	110,070	1,260,340	1,774,270	*
Live Births (Crude)	19.9	18.2	17.5	17.6	
Live Births (Corrected)	19.9		17.9	17.8	16.9
Death Rate —					
All causes Crude	11.0	11.2	12.3	11.6	
Death Rate —					
All causes Corrected	14.1		12.9	12.6	11.9
Tuberculosis					
Respiratory	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
Other Forms	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01
All Forms	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04
Cancer	2.29	2.07	2.25	2.14	2.32
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	1.73	1.52	1.89	1.76	*
Heart and Circu- latory Diseases	3.56	3.69	4.64	4.34	*
Respiratory Diseases	1.93	1.95	1.74	1.66	*
Maternal Mortality	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.24
Infantile Mortality	17.9	19.0	19.7	18.5	18.3
Neo Natal Mortality	15.3	16.5	13.1	12.1	12.4
Perinatal Mortality	49.3	31.4	25.8	25.0	24.7
Still-births	34.5	16.7	14.4	14.3	14.3

*Figures not available

DIVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS

It should be remembered that the rates quoted below are calculated on relatively small numbers and that variations from year to year may or may not be statistically valid. It is of value, however, to compare the differing rates over a period of years.

Live Births :

In the Divisional Area in 1968 165 illegitimate births have been recorded from a total of 2,039 live and still births. 8% of all births in the Division were therefore illegitimate. Two years ago the percentage of illegitimate births was 5.5, and in 1967 it was 7%. This rising trend in illegitimate births applies to the whole country but is more pronounced in the larger cities and towns.

The birth rate for the Division in 1968 was 18.2 per thousand live births, which is similar to the rate for the previous year. For the administrative county the rate in 1968 was 17.6 and for England and Wales it was 16.9. The Divisional rate is therefore slightly higher than that for the West Riding and the country as a whole.

The natural increase of population, i.e. excess of births over deaths in 1968, was 773. However, the Registrar General's estimate of the population for mid-1968 for the Division as a whole showed only an increase of 80. It would appear, therefore, that slightly under 700 people have moved from the area during the year. There has been a contraction of the coal industry, and it may be that some of the families have moved to other areas of the country in search of alternative employment. There is also a noticeable increase in the size of the populations of adjoining rural districts, and it is not unlikely that local families are moving into the neighbouring villages where modern houses have recently been constructed in pleasant surroundings.

Deaths :

The unadjusted death rate for the Division from all causes was 11.2 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding rate for the West Riding was 11.6 and for England and Wales 11.9.

Infant Mortality :

The infant death rate for the whole of the Division in 1968 was 19.0 per thousand live births compared with a rate of 25.9 in 1967 and 22.1 in 1966. This improvement in the

infant mortality rate is encouraging and it compares with a rate of 18.5 for the West Riding administrative county, and 18.3 for England and Wales. A total of 38 infants died under one year of age, and 30 of these survived less than seven days. Prematurity remains the dominant factor and 22 of the 38 infants which died were born prematurely.

Peri-natal Mortality :

The peri-natal mortality rate includes all stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age per thousand live and stillbirths. It therefore provides a reliable guide to the standard of maternal care. In 1968 the peri-natal mortality rate for the Health Division 26 was 31.4 as against a rate of 29.5 in 1967. The rate for the West Riding administrative county in 1968 was 25.0.

The stillbirth rate per thousand live and stillbirths was 16.7 compared with 14.3 in 1967 and the increase in this rate is reflected in the peri-natal mortality rate. The stillbirth rate per thousand live and stillbirths for the West Riding administrative county in 1968 was 14.3.

Tuberculosis

As in the two previous years there was a total of 6 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in 1968. This corresponds to a death rate of 0.05 per thousand of the population. The rate for respiratory tuberculosis was 0.02, and for other forms of tuberculosis 0.04.

If the present satisfactory state of affairs is to be maintained and improved, we must continue our efforts at eradication of this disease.

Cancer :

A total of 228 deaths were attributed to cancer of all sites in 1968 and this was an increase of 20 deaths over the figure for 1967. The death rate was 2.07 (1.95 in 1967 and 1.76 in 1966). Deaths from cancer of the lung totalled 56 which is one fewer than in 1967. 25% of all cancer deaths were due to cancer of the lung, and all but 6 of the deaths were in males.

There were 9 deaths from cancer of the uterus corresponding to a death rate of 0.08 per thousand of the estimated population. The rate for the administrative county was 0.09.

Cerebrovascular Diseases :

The death rate attributed to this cause was 1.52 compared with a West Riding rate of 1.76. Under this heading deaths are included from such factors as strokes due to cerebral haemorrhage, thrombosis or embolism, and mortality increases progressively with age.

Heart and Circulatory Diseases :

This group of diseases includes coronary diseases and angina, and represents the most common cause of death in the country. Mortality is appreciably higher at the age of 55 and upwards. The rate for the Division in 1968 was 3.69 which compares with the rate of 4.34 for the county as a whole.

Diseases of the Respiratory System :

215 deaths were recorded under this heading of which 117 (55%) were attributed to chronic bronchitis. The death rate of 1.95 per thousand was higher than for last year in the Division when a rate of 1.56 was recorded. It is also higher than the rates for the administrative county—1.66 and the aggregate of urban districts in the county 1.74. In comparison with other causes of death, deaths from respiratory diseases are disproportionately high in this area. Not only are respiratory diseases a major cause of death, but chronic bronchitis is a cause of frequent and repeated illness amongst the working population. The condition is to some extent preventable in that cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution are major factors in causing the condition.

Maternal Mortality :

I am again pleased to report that there were no maternal deaths recorded in the Division in 1968.

SECTION 'B'

**General Provision of Health Services in the Area
Staff at 31st December, 1968**

**Divisional Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health :
Dr. D. J. Cusiter**

**Divisional Nursing Officer :
Miss V. Dunford**

**Departmental Medical Officers :
Dr. S. K. Pande, Margaret Bolsover.**

Part-time Medical Officers :

Drs. F. Amin,	I. Campbell,
Barbara Demaine,	Jessica Core,
M. F. W. Bajorek,	Mary Scott,
P. L. Baker,	H. H. Smith,
B. R. Baker,	J. Wilczynski.
D. M. Bell,	

**Obstetrician :
Dr. J. C. MacWilliam**

Ophthalmologists :

Miss M. A. C. Jones, (Consultant)	Dr. S. K. Bannerjee.
--------------------------------------	----------------------

**Child Psychiatrist :
Dr. J. D. Orme**

Health Visitors and Assistant Health Visitors :

Mrs. E. Appleyard,	Mrs. M. Mitchell,
Mrs. J. Brown,	Mrs. I. Pettman,
Mrs. G. I. Ellis,	Mrs. O. Smith,
Miss L. Ferneyhough,	Miss M. Sorby,
Mrs. M. Fisher,	Miss A. D. Willoughby,
Mrs. D. Goddard,	Miss H. Wray,
Miss M. L. Hampshire,	Mrs. N. Breeze,
Mrs. M. Jenkinson,	Mrs. G. Malpass,
Mrs. M. M. Knowles,	Mrs. N. M. Noble,
Miss V. McCulloch,	Miss P. A. Yarwood,
Mrs. J. V. McLoughlin,	Mrs. I. Senior.
Mrs. I. E. Milnes,	

Midwives :

Miss J. Dearden,	Miss G. Randall,
Mrs. O. D. Edwards,	Mrs. N. Roe,
Mrs. M. L. Green,	Mrs. A. E. Smith,
Mrs. J. Gross,	Mrs. M. Panton,
Mrs. A. Hessam,	Mrs. D. A. Taylor,
Mrs. H. E. Hillery,	Mrs. M. Venables,
Miss K. A. A. Howland,	Mrs. R. Williams,
Mrs. B. Hill,	Miss D. A. M. Spencer,
Mrs. V. J. Marley,	Mrs. J. Godfrey.

District Nurses :

Mrs. M. Brooks,	Mrs. B. W. Hucknall,
Mrs. J. Cox,	Mrs. A. Leaver,
Mrs. H. Dyson,	Mrs. M. McCormack,
Mrs. E. Elsworth,	Mrs. A. E. Moore,
Mrs. E. Firth,	Mrs. M. Probert,
Miss E. Gill,	Mrs. K. Roebuck,
Mrs. I. Goldsbrough,	Mrs. M. Waldron,
Mrs. N. Harrison,	Mrs. J. Wilson.
Mrs. M. Herring,	

Mental Welfare Officers :

Mrs. F. H. Redman,	Miss D. Bailey.
Mr. P. Leslie,	

Training Centre :

Supervisor : Miss E. Taylor

Mrs. J. Cavill,	Mrs. M. Gray,
Mr. D. Beevers,	Mrs. M. Clarke,
Mr. T. Garbett,	Mrs. J. D. Marshall,
Mrs. E. Naylor,	Mrs. B. M. Thompson.
Mrs. I. Ardron,	Mrs. M. L. Lewis,

Administrative and Clerical Staff :- Senior Clerks :

Mr. P. Goddard,	Mr. A. Wilkinson.
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Sectional Clerks

Mr. E. K. New	Mr. H. Haigh.
Miss J. Flavell,	Mrs. P. A. Sturman.

Clerks :

Mrs. S. Clare,	Miss L. Jones,
Mrs. A. Mann,	Miss J. Worton.
Mrs. F. Shaw,	Miss O. Stanton.
Miss J. E. Hutchinson,	Mrs. A. C. Moran,
Mrs. M. Mason (P.T.),	Mrs. D. Law (P.T.).
Mrs. J. Chantry (P.T.),	

Home Helps :

178 home helps

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children - Section 22

Ante-Natal Clinics :

C.W.C. Welfare Avenue, Conisbrough.	Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. C. MacWilliam
C.W.C. Church Road, Denaby Main.	Wednesday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	do.
C.W.C. Welfare Park, Goldthorpe.	Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	do.
C.W.C. Adwick Road, Mexborough.	Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.	do.
C.W.C. Barbers Avenue, Rawmarsh.	Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	Dr. Mary Scott
C.W.C. Rock House, Swinton.	Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon and 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. H. H. Smith (Well-woman Clinic)
C.W.C. off Houghton Road, Thurnscoe.	Friday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	Dr. J. C. MacWilliam
C.W.C. Church Street, Wath-upon-Deane.	Friday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. F. Amin

Attendances :

Clinic	No. of patients who attended	No. of Attendances
Conisbrough ...	40	213
Conisbrough G.P. Clinic...	180	851
Denaby Main ..	60	497
Goldthorpe ...	55	194
Mexborough ...	49	243
Mexborough G.P. Clinic...	139	690
Rawmarsh Barbers Ave.	135	635
Swinton ...	72	463
Thurnscoe ...	60	156
Wath-upon- Dearne ...	69	337
TOTAL	859	4279

Dr. J. C. MacWilliam who also holds an appointment as Senior Hospital Medical Officer at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, is Medical Officer in charge of the Local Health Authority Ante-natal clinics at Denaby Main, Conisbrough, Mexborough, Goldthorpe and Thurnscoe, and I am grateful for the co-operation and support received from him during the year. The group practice at Conisbrough have for the past three years held their ante-natal clinic in the Conisbrough Child Welfare Centre, and during this period there has been a steady improvement in the peri-natal mortality rate in this area. Two General Practitioners in Mexborough and one in Kilnhurst also share accommodation at Child Welfare Centres for their clinics, and in other areas District Midwives attend ante-natal clinics held in family doctors' surgeries.

Ante-natal Relaxation Classes :

Relaxation classes are held at 7 centres which are listed below :—

Clinic	No. of Attendances
Goldthorpe	285
Mexborough	96
Rawmarsh	356
Swinton	256
Thurnscoe	180
Wath-upon-Dearne	238
Conisbrough	143

TOTAL 1,554

Family Planning Clinics :

Family Planning Clinics provided by the Mexborough Branch of the Family Planning Association are held at the Child Welfare Centre, Mexborough, each Tuesday evening between 6.15 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. (except in August). Patients attend by appointment only. The Association also provide a Cervical Cytology service in addition to that provided by the Local Health Authority and some General Practitioners.

The Branch is supported financially by a grant from the West Riding County Council, and they have co-operated with the Health Visitors in providing assistance to mothers of problem families who are referred to the clinic.

Infant Welfare Clinics :

C.W.C. Conisbrough Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. M. Bajorek
C.W.C. Denaby Main Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. M. Bajorek
C.W.C. Goldthorpe Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine
C.W.C. Mexborough Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m. Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine Dr. S. K. Pande
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Monkwood) Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. D. M. Bell
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Barbers Avenue) Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. Jessica Core
C.W.C. Swinton Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. I. Campbell
C.W.C. Thurnscoe Monday 2 - 4 p.m. Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. Wilczynski (for both sessions)
C.W.C. Wath-upon-Deerne Monday 2 - 4 p.m. Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. D. M. Bell (for both sessions)
C.W.C. Kilnhurst Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. Jessica Core

Attendances :

Centre	No. of individual children who attended	Total No. of Attendances	
		Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Conisbrough	622	1271	1371
Denaby Main	222	801	649
Goldthorpe	536	1384	1115
Kilnhurst	219	794	876
Mexborough	493	3927	698
Monkwood	334	683	694
Rawmarsh	513	930	875
Swinton	576	2008	1629
Thurnscoe	764	1936	2612
Wath-on-Dearne	803	1951	2146
	5082	15685	12665

All infant welfare clinics in the area have a Medical Officer in attendance and provide complete facilities for the examination of the children under school age and for immunisation and vaccination. In addition, the Health Visitors take the opportunity to introduce Health Education activities during the infant welfare sessions, and National Welfare Foods and other proprietary brands of infant foods are available for sale to mothers.

Premature Infants :

A premature infant is defined as one which weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth even though the mother may have gone full term.

During the year in review, there were 167 premature births including 13 sets of twins. This total includes 22 stillbirths. Only 18 of the small babies were born at home and 89%, or 149, were born in hospital.

22 premature babies died within the first four weeks of life, and 3 of these were under 2 lbs in weight ; 4 others weighed between 2 and 3 lbs., and 9 weighed between 3 and 4 lbs.

85% of all premature babies survived over twenty-eight days.

PREMATURE INFANTS BORN IN 1968

District	Born Alive			Stillbirths			No. removed to Hosp. After Birth	No. who survived 28 days		
	At Home	In Hosp.	Total	At Home	In Hosp.	Total		Born at Home	Born in Hosp.	Total
Conisbrough	—	28	28	—	2	2	—	—	25	25
Dearne	6	38	44	—	5	5	1	6	31	37
Mexborough	2	18	20	—	—	—	—	2	14	16
Rawmarsh	4	35	39	1	8	9	2	4	33	37
Swinton	4	17	21	—	2	2	1	2	14	16
Wath-upon-Dearne	2	13	15	—	—	—	—	2	12	14
TOTALS	18	149	167	1	17	18	4	16	129	145

Care of the Unmarried Mother and Child :

165 illegitimate births were registered during 1968 representing 8% of all births. 124 of these came to the notice of this Department and these are analysed as follows :

Marital Status :

(1) Married :

(a) with previous illegitimate children	17
(b) without previous illegitimate children ...	22

(2) Single :

(a) with previous illegitimate children	11
(b) without previous illegitimate children ...	66

(3) Widowed or Divorced :

(a) with previous illegitimate children	4
(b) without previous illegitimate children ...	4

Age incidence :

(1) Under 15	Nil
(2) Age 15 - 19	41
(3) Age 20 - 24	44
(4) Age 25 - 29	26
(5) Age 30 - 39	12
(6) Age 40 and over	1

The County Council operate a scheme for the care of the unmarried mother and her child which provides for the financial responsibility to be accepted by the County Council for the maintenance of unmarried mothers in Welfare Homes for a period of thirteen weeks excluding the lying-in period.

In this area we rely heavily on the help and co-operation of the social workers employed by the Doncaster and Sheffield Diocesan Moral Welfare Councils in making the arrangements for unmarried mothers, and I wish to express my thanks to all concerned.

Problem Families :

The County Council have a scheme whereby on the recommendation of the Divisional Medical Officer and the Divisional Welfare Officer they will guarantee to district councils the rent of council houses where there are young children in the family, and there is a possibility that the family would be made homeless if they were evicted for rent arrears.

During 1968 rent guarantees were made in respect of 26 families in the Division. The position is reviewed every six months, and meanwhile supervisory visits are maintained by the staff of the Health Department in an effort to rehabilitate the family and achieve better household management.

In most cases there has been at least limited success, though a small minority of families have eventually been evicted when the rent guarantee was withdrawn.

The Divisional Medical Officer is chairman of a co-ordinating committee which consists of representatives from the Education Department, Welfare and Children's Department, Urban District Councils, Ministry of Health and Social Security, National Coal Board, Probation Service, N.S.P.C.C., and Health Department. This committee meets to discuss the action to be taken in respect of the worst of the problem families.

MIDWIFERY — SECTION 23

At the 31st December, 1968, there were 18 District Midwives employed in the area. All were authorised to use their private cars on the official duty of the County Council.

The ratio of domiciliary births in 1968 fell to 26% with the result that the average number of confinements per midwife during 1968 was only 30. Six years ago the District Midwife was averaging over 50 deliveries per year. In order to maintain her technique, arrangements were made with the local maternity hospital at Mexborough for each District Midwife to undertake one week's in-service training at the hospital.

There were 2,039 live and stillbirths recorded in 1968, and 516 confinements took place at home. General Practitioners were present at 106 births, and medical aid was requested by the midwife on 30 occasions.

District Midwives attended 119 mothers who were delivered in hospital and discharged home after 48 hours. A further 349 mothers who were discharged before the fifth day, and 288 who were discharged between the fifth and tenth day, were also attended by the District Midwife.

One midwife attended a refresher course during the year as required under Section 'G' of the rules of the Central Midwives Board, and additionally two midwives attended a course of instruction at the County Council's Adult College at Grantley Hall.

Whilst the District Midwives in this Division are not attached to general practices, the closest liaison is maintained with family doctors, and midwives attend ante-natal clinics run by General Practitioners both in Local Health Authority clinics and in their own surgeries. Midwives are also in attendance at the Cervical Cytology clinic held weekly at Rock House, Swinton, and they organise ante-natal relaxation clinics at 7 centres. All are trained in the use of the film projector, and Health Education activities are a feature of relaxation clinics.

HEALTH VISITING — SECTION 24

At the 31st December, 1968, there were 18 qualified Health Visitors and 6 Assistants to Health Visitors employed in the Division. Two of the Health Visitors continued to work as Field Work Instructors in connection with the Health Visitors' Training Course at the Sheffield College of Technology. During the year one of the Assistants to the Health Visitors left to take up training on the Health Visitors' Course at Sheffield.

Two Health Visitors attended Post Graduate Refresher Courses at Canterbury during the year, whilst five attended courses at Grantley Hall, two attended courses at Scawsby and Wakefield, and one attended a Joint Health and Education Department Conference at Bramley Grange. A course was also held at the Goldthorpe Child Welfare Centre in 1968 for Assistants to Health Visitors from all parts of the south of the county area. This was the first of its kind to be held and was most successful.

During the year the County Council's Computer Scheme for immunisation and vaccination was extended to include Health Division 26, and as from the 1st July, 1968, the records relating to the immunisation and vaccination of all children born in the Division after that date are now recorded and invitations issued by the computer. It was necessary to arrange meetings of Health Visitors, family doctors, receptionists and clerical staff to explain the implications of the scheme.

All Health Visitors in the area are attached to general practices and the benefit of this closer liaison between General Practitioners and the Health Department becomes more evident each year. The Health Visitor is now accepted by the General Practitioner as a professional colleague and as part of a medical team. A total of 600 patients were visited by the Health Visitors during the year at the special request of the family doctor. As most social problems are concerned with patients aged 65 or over, it is not surprising that 506 of these cases were of patients in this age group.

As part of the co-operation between this Department, the Education Department and the Local Hospital Board, students from the grammar schools, training colleges and local hospitals have visited the clinics in the area and have been given insight into the work of the Health Visitor and School Nurse.

An important part of the Health Visitor's work is Health Education and this she undertakes in the clinic, in the home and in the school. Full details of Health Education activities in the area are given later in this report.

Three Health Visitors attend five hospitals in the area on liaison duties, and two other Health Visitors attend in a similar capacity at the Chest Clinic.

The following is an analysis of the work undertaken by the Health Visitors during 1968.

Health Visiting and Tuberculosis Visiting :

					No. of cases (i.e. first visits) (1)
1.	Total number of cases	...	...	...	14248
2.	Children born in 1968	...	...	...	1801
3.	Children born in 1967	...	...	...	1996
4.	Children born in 1963-66	...	...	...	4441
5.	Total number of children in lines 2 - 4	...			8238
6.	Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits)	...			3146
7.	Number included in line 6 who were visited at the special request of a general pract- itioner or hospital	...	...	...	506
8.	Mentally disordered persons	...	...		78
9.	Number included in line 8 who were visited at the special request of a general pract- itioner or hospital	...	...	...	3
10.	Persons, excluding maternity cases, dis- charged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	...	...	...	332

	No. of cases (i.e. first visits) (1)
11. Number included in line 10 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	151
12. Number of tuberculosis households visited (i.e., visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	175
13. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	62
14. Other Cases	2217

HOME NURSING — SECTION 25

The Home Nursing staff at the 31st December, 1968, consisted of 18 full-time and 1 part-time nurse. All but two of the full-time staff are fully qualified District Nurses. I wish to record my thanks to Mrs. K. Roebuck who retired during 1968 following many years devoted service in the Goldthorpe area.

The West Riding County Council operate their own training scheme for District Nurses, and Mrs. M. Brookes, who is employed in the Thurnscoe area, trains students under this scheme.

Three Home Nurses attended refresher courses at the County Council's Adult College at Grantley Hall in September 1968.

As with the Health Visitors, all Home Nurses in the Division are attached to general practices, and the scheme is working satisfactorily and to the ultimate benefit of the patient.

In 1968 Home Nurses made 52,426 visits to 2,045 patients. 1,102 of these cases were patients who were aged 65 and over and they received 31,888 visits. 511 patients had more than 24 visits each during the year.

The main categories of diseases for which these patients were treated included parasitic diseases, 182 ; respiratory diseases, 147 ; anaemias, 114 ; skin diseases, 109 ; diseases of digestive system, 99 ; diseases of the heart and arteries, 97.

574 patients required general nursing care and 425 others were visited purely for the purpose of giving injections.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by Home Nurses in the Division during the year :—

Case Summary :

Classification	No. of cases attended	No. of visits made
Medical	1,486	40,136
Surgical	441	9,708
Infectious Diseases	17	233
Tuberculosis	29	1,579
Maternal complications	46	382
Other	26	388
TOTALS:	2,045	52,426
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over	1,102	31,888
Children included above who were under 5 or less	78	532
Patients included above who have had 24 visits or more	511	37,456

The County Council operate a day and night sitting service to provide relief for relatives nursing patients with terminal illnesses. The service is mainly confined to terminal cases of cancer, and in 1968 five of these cases were helped when 1,687 hours of assistance was given at a cost of £355. Three other cases were provided with assistance to the extent of 483 hours at a cost of £122.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION — SECTION 26

Smallpox Vaccination

Age at 31/12/68	Under 1 1968	1—4 1963/66	5—14 1958/66	15 or over before 1958	Total
No. Vaccinated					
Dearne	3	62	5	12	82
Conisbrough	3	59	2	1	65
Mexborough	—	36	5	16	57
Wath	1	55	6	8	70
Swinton	1	65	4	16	86
Rawmarsh	4	77	1	31	113
Total	12	354	23	84	473
No. Re-vaccinated					
Dearne	—	—	—	4	4
Conisbrough	—	2	—	2	4
Mexborough	—	—	1	7	8
Wath	—	1	4	23	28
Swinton	—	—	—	15	15
Rawmarsh	—	—	1	10	11
Total	—	3	6	61	70

The number of persons vaccinated in 1968 was 473 compared with 522 in the previous year. The number of infants who were vaccinated was less than in 1967, i.e. 366 compared with 415.

Diphtheria Immunisation :

Urban District	No. of children primarily Immunised			No. of children given booster doses during 1968
	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 years	Total	
Conisbrough	218	181	399	677
Dearne	394	300	694	726
Mexborough	224	55	279	318
Wath	240	56	296	689
Swinton	227	25	252	377
Rawmarsh	283	145	428	695
Total	1586	762	2348	3482

The immunisation rate in this Division is at a satisfactory level and no cases of diphtheria have been reported for many years.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination :

	No. of persons completely Vaccinated during 1968		Total persons completely Vaccinated	
	3 Dose	4 Dose	3 Dose	4 Dose
Children born in years 1953 — 1968	870	1440	29616	10111
Young Persons	6	2	18215	2431
TOTAL	876	1442	47831	12541

AMBULANCE SERVICE — SECTION 27

The local ambulance station is sited at Dunford House, Wath-upon-Dearne, adjacent to the Divisional Health Office. The Station Officer, Mr. H. Godley, has kindly supplied me with the statistics relating to the service detailed below. In addition to Mr. Godley there is a staff of 34 consisting of 5 male shift leaders, 27 male driver-attendants and 2 clerk/telephonists.

No. of patients conveyed	41,884
No. of journeys	7,437
Total mileage 1/1/68 to 31/12/68	217,732

Details of journeys :

No. of patients to and from out-patients clinics ...	33,534
No. of patients for admission to hospital (including 1,809 emergencies)	3,609
No. of patients for discharge from hospital ...	2,874
No. of patients transferred from hospital to hospital	1,047
No. of accident patients	820
Total :	41,884

There are 8 vehicles stationed at Wath-upon-Dearne all equipped with short wave radio communication sets. An extra vehicle was due to be delivered during 1969.

All new entrants to the service must eventually attend a residential training course lasting six weeks and pass an examination. The wages structure for ambulance personnel has been re-organised to take into account extra payments for passing proficiency tests. There is still a long way to go with regard to training for ambulance staffs but the Ministry of Health have now taken an active interest in this matter and things are changing rapidly.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS— CARE AND AFTER CARE — SECTION 28

Nursing Equipment in the Home :

Nursing equipment of all types is provided by the County Council for loan to patients as necessary. During the year, 1141 issues of home nursing equipment were made ranging from urinals to bedsteads with self lifting poles. Much of the smaller equipment is of the disposable type, as indeed is much of the nursing equipment used by the home nurses.

Hospital After-care :

In order that the medical staff at local hospitals have full information on the home circumstances of patients, and to ensure that any necessary after care can be arranged when patients are discharged, three Health Visitors in the Division attend each week at the undermentioned hospitals :—

Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.

Fullerton Hospital, Denaby Main.

Wath Wood Hospital, Wath-upon-Dearne.

Rotherham Hospital, Doncaster Gate, Rotherham.

Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

Tuberculosis After-care :

The area is served by two Chest Physicians, one of whom is Dr. J. D. Stevens at the Chest Clinic, Mexborough, and the other Dr. A. C. Morrison, who is Consultant Physician at the Rotherham Chest Clinic. A Health Visitor visits the

Chest Clinic at Mexborough at weekly intervals for liaison work and she maintains contact with her health visiting colleagues with regard to the follow-up of contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

During the year 31 new cases of tuberculosis were notified and 191 contacts of these cases were persuaded to attend the chest clinics.

1,982 children were offered B.C.G. vaccination and eighty-five per cent of these accepted. Of this number 1,171 were vaccinated after negative heaf tests. The incidence of positive reactions was within normal limits, and those with grade 3 or 4 reactions were referred to the chest clinics for further investigation. Happily all were found to be satisfactory. 106 contacts of known cases were vaccinated with B.C.G. by the chest physicians.

The South Yorkshire Area Mass Radiography Unit visited the St. John Ambulance Hall at Thurnscoe and a total of 739 persons were x-rayed at public sessions. 65 persons were discovered to have abnormalities as follows :—

Tuberculosis — inactive	5
Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues	
—Acquired	1
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	2
Emphysema	2
Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculosis	7
Pneumoconiosis—not previously certified	11
Pneumoconiosis—previously certified	6
Pleural thickening or calcification—non-tuberculosis ...	10
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus ;	
congenital and acquired	15
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels	1
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	5

Chiropody Service :

The following is a summary of the treatments provided during 1968 by the various voluntary agencies or by direct service.

Summary of treatments :

Voluntary Association	Total Sessions	No. of Patients treated			No. of attendances
		Domi-ciliary	Non-Domi-ciliary	Total	
Bolton-on-Dearne O.A.P. Association	137	74	314	388	1829
Goldthorpe O.A.P. Association					
Thurnscoe O.A.P. Association					
Thurnscoe W.V.S.					
Mexborough Old Folk's Welfare Committee.....	172	118	325	443	2122
Swinton Aged Peoples Welfare Committee.....	136	91	294	385	1574
Rawmarsh Aged Peoples Welfare Committee.....	53	52	110	162	776
Wath-on-Dearne Aged Peoples Welfare Com'tee	173	228	327	555	2377
Total	671	563	1370	2430	8678
Direct Service					
Goldthorpe	11	22	44	66	159
Mexborough.....	120	93	240	333	1486
Rawmarsh	171	92	324	416	1811
Conisbrough-Denaby Mn.	131	94	270	364	1748
Total	433	301	878	1179	5204

Cervical Cytology :

This service, which is designed to detect changes in the cells of the cervix which if left undiscovered might possibly lead to a malignancy at a later date, commenced in June 1966. The service is part of a 'well woman clinic' as at the same time that the smears are taken examination is also made of the abdomen, pelvic organs and breasts.

47 sessions were held in the Division at which 561 women attended. There were 4 positive smears and six patients were referred to their family doctors for investigation of minor abnormalities.

Phenylketonuria :

Wherever possible the Health Visitor carried out the test for phenylketonuria on all babies between the ages of four to six weeks. In 1968, 2,032 babies were so tested. None of these tests proved positive.

Joint Wardens Schemes for the Supervision of the Aged :

These schemes organised jointly by the County Council and Local District Councils provide for the supervision by wardens of aged persons both in units or other purpose built accommodation and in ordinary dwelling houses. The wardens may or may not be resident.

In many schemes there is some form of mechanical communication installed between the warden's flat and the individual dwellings.

The following are details of warden schemes in the various districts :—

Conisbrough :

- 5 resident wardens supervising schemes at :—
 - Shepherds Close, Denaby Main.
 - Community Centre, Conisbrough.
 - Wellgate Flats, Conisbrough (2 wardens)
 - Barton Place, Conisbrough.
- 1 warden is employed for the supervision of old people in private houses in Denaby Main.

Dearne :

- 12 wardens supervising schemes at :—
 - Chestnut Grove, Thurnscoe.
 - Low Grange Road, Thurnscoe (2 wardens)
 - Market Square, Goldthorpe.
 - King Street, Goldthorpe.
 - Green Gate Close, Bolton-on-Dearne.
 - Goldthorpe Road, Goldthorpe.
 - Hawthorne Flats, Thurnscoe.
 - Windsor Court, Thurnscoe.
 - Saltersbrook Flats, Highgate (2 wardens)
 - Ladycroft, High Street, Bolton-on-Dearne.

Mexborough :

- 6 wardens supervising schemes at :—
 - Pitt Street, Mexborough.
 - Crossgate and Montagu Street, Mexborough.
 - Highwoods Road, Mexborough.
 - Oak Close, Mexborough.
 - Maple Leaf Court, Mexborough.
 - Hallgate, Mexborough.
- There are also 7 wardens for private properties in Mexborough.

Rawmarsh :

- 3 wardens supervising bungalows in :—
Greenfield, Rawmarsh.
Arcon Place, Rawmarsh.
Rockcliffe Road/Barbers Avenue, etc.

Swinton :

- 6 wardens supervising schemes in :—
Kilnhurst bungalows.
St. Johns Road bungalows, Swinton.
Meadow View bungalows, Kilnhurst.
Thomas Street Estate, Swinton.
Highfield Estate, Swinton.
Brameld Road, Swinton.

Wath-upon-Deerne :

- 6 wardens supervising schemes at :—
Almond Place, Wath.
Barnsley Road/Edward Road, etc., Wath.
Brampton Road/Christchurch Road,
West Melton.
Blake Avenue/Wordsworth Road/
Christchurch Road, etc., West Melton.
Varney Road/Mount Pleasant Road, etc.,
Wath.
Chapel Street/Cemetery Road, etc., Wath.

Meals on Wheels :

This service is intended for persons of pensionable age only who are suffering from malnutrition or due to some other disability or illness are unable to cook their own meals. Containers for the service are provided by the County Council who also subsidise the meals as necessary. The recipient is charged one shilling per meal, and in most areas distribution is by voluntary service.

Urban District	No. of Persons	Frequency	Total meals Weekly
Conisbrough	60	Twice weekly	120
Deerne	48	Four days a week	192
Mexborough	96	Twice weekly	192
Rawmarsh	50	Twice weekly	100
Swinton	48	Twice weekly	96
Wath-on-Deerne	42	Twice weekly	84
TOTALS	344		784

Health Education :

Schools :

In all the areas of the Division at least one member of the Health Visiting staff undertakes Health Education in schools, particularly in secondary departments. The Health Education programme covers a wide range of subjects ranging from ante-natal care to care of the aged, prevention of disease, personal hygiene, prevention of accidents and mothercraft. The dangers of smoking and drug taking are also important subjects which are discussed.

Clinics :

The opportunity is taken at both infant welfare and ante-natal relaxation clinics to show films and initiate discussion with mothers on Health Education topics. Relaxation classes are held in seven centres and 1,700 expectant mothers attended during the year, and additionally 32 other visitors attended including husbands. Films, film strips and other visual aids are all employed at these classes to teach ante-natal care, mothercraft and personal hygiene.

The Health Visitors arrange displays in clinics and help with the construction of exhibitions at other centres dealing with Health Education topics.

Mothers' clubs are held at Child Welfare Centres at Wath-upon-Deane, Thurnscoe, Goldthorpe and Rawmarsh either weekly or fortnightly. All young mothers are encouraged to join and an interesting and varied programme is arranged. Talks have been given by decorators, travel agencies and dieticians at these meetings, and occasionally visits are made to factories and works. Each club has a large enthusiastic membership.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE — SECTION 29

The provision of domestic help is based on medical grounds and usually requires a supporting medical certificate from the family doctor. The service may be provided for the ill, aged, mentally disordered, for the care of young children and for the expectant mother.

The service is not free, each applicant being required to complete a form giving details of financial circumstances, and the charge for the service is assessed after consideration of these details. No charge is made for the service in respect of applicants in receipt of a supplementary pension from the Ministry of Social Security.

The demand for the service continues to increase, and 42 additional cases were served in 1968 over the total for the previous year. The following are statistics relating to the service for the year 1968 :—

Establishment of domestic helps	99
No. of domestic helps employed at 31/12/68	
part-time	188
(equivalent of 97.6 full time)	

Groups receiving assistance :—

	No. of Cases	Hours
(1) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	22	955
(2) Chronic sick		
(a) aged 65 plus	1,495	188,492
(b) aged under 65 and tuberculosis	112	10,407
(3) Others	25	2,080
(4) Mentally disordered	12	1,225
TOTALS :	1,666	203,159

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Subnormal or Severely Subnormal :

Number under care and guidance	513
Number of ascertainments	14
Number attending training centre	140

Mentally Ill :

Number discharged from psychiatric hospital ...	105
Number requiring after-care	573
Number of visits involved for after care and patients referred from out-patients clinics ...	2,741
Number of cases referred to out patients psychiatric clinics	50
Number referred to rehabilitation centres ...	10
Number referred to Youth Employment Office under 17 years of age	6

Out-Patients Clinics :

Monday and Thursday—

Montagu Hospital, Mexborough

Consultant—Dr. K. Myers

Miss D. Bailey and Mr. P. Leslie attend in turn

Mrs. F. H. Redman

Liaison is also maintained with the following hospitals :

Doncaster Gate Hospital, Rotherham.

Consultants—Dr. Addis and Dr. Parkin.

Moorgate Hospital, Rotherham.

Consultant—Dr. Addis.

Northern General Hospital, Sheffield.

Consultant—Dr. Kerry.

Mentally subnormal patients not attending training centre :

Number resident in hostels ...	5
Males	37 working full-time
„	3 working part-time
Females	20 working full-time
Males occupied at home ...	19
Females occupied at home ...	28

In the year of the last census, just over 110,000 patients were admitted to mental hospitals in England and Wales, and just over 100,000 patients were discharged from the same hospitals. In that year too, 4,000 patients were admitted to

hospitals for the mentally sub-normal, and there were 3,000 discharged. These were patients who had always been of very low intelligence, and in this they differ from people who are suffering from mental illness.

Today's psychiatric hospitals are providing some of the most modern treatment that is available anywhere in the world. This is why increasing numbers of patients are being helped to make their way back into ordinary life. However, some of them may not have families to which they can return and perhaps no home at all. Some need to be retrained to take up new occupations.

Fortunately, the community is keeping pace with the needs of these patients. Almost nine years ago the Mental Health Act was passed, and this was not only a landmark in the history of our attitude to mental illness, it was a lighthouse as well. It illustrated how many people who were in mental hospitals could be safely discharged and absorbed into community life. Some might be allowed to return to their family whilst others could be resettled in hostels to be provided by the local authority. There are now sheltered workshops at mental hospitals where patients who are recovering from mental illness can be given work to do and taught how to do it correctly. This helps them to resume normal full-time employment on their individual discharge. Social clubs for convalescent patients where they can be helped to readjust themselves are also provided, and the psychiatric social club in this Division known as the "Rock Club" is now in its eighth year of existence and still flourishes with 84 members. Its facilities include table tennis, dancing, film shows; and dressmaking and physical culture classes have been arranged in conjunction with the local further education department.

Training Centres :

There were 140 trainees on the register at the Wath-upon-Deerne Training Centre for the Mentally Handicapped at the 31st December, 1968. 12 of these were cared for in the Special Care Unit which has provision for severely subnormal patients. The Unit provides daytime care for patients who are both mentally and physically handicapped and for whom parents do not wish permanent hospital care. Specially hired mini-buses convey these patients to the Centre each day.

The Junior Wing of the Centre which caters for children under 16 years of age has four classes. In the Senior Wing most of the trainees are employed in workshops in the production of numerous items for the County Supplies Department. There is also a laundry department, and the senior boys

maintain the grounds of the Centre where they have recently constructed a magnificent greenhouse. An incentive pay award is made to all trainees engaged in industrial work over the age of 16 years.

The Centre has its own modern kitchen where dinners are prepared for all the trainees. There is an active Parent Teacher Association and the Centre benefits financially from this organisation as well as from other voluntary organisations in the area. The employees of the Manvers Main Coking Plant generously donate a portion of their profits from the sale of "Coal News" to the Centre funds.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Two full-time Departmental Medical Officers are employed in the School Health Service, and the staff is supplemented by the employment of a retired Assistant County Medical Officer and general practitioners on a part-time basis.

There has been a gradual move from routine school medical inspections to selective examinations, and plans were in hand to introduce in 1969 pre-school medical examinations for children from the age of 4½ years.

Table I

Inspection of School children 1968 :						
Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	2,143
First Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	—
Last Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	310
						—
Total						2,453
No. of special inspections	...	...	...	...	...	681
No. of re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	95
						—
Total						776
Total Inspections						3,229

Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected :

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	99.91%
Found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	0.09%

The percentage of pupils found to be satisfactory on examination compares favourably with that for England and Wales and for the County as a whole. The percentage requiring treatment is also about the national average.

Table II

Cleanliness and Head Infestation :

Total No. examinations made for this purpose	14,401
Total No. found infested	551
Total percentage found infested	3.8%

Table III

Care of Handicapped Children :

Milton Day School—E.S.N.	100
Residential School—E.S.N.	3
Residential School—Deaf or Partially Deaf	18
Residential School—Deaf E.S.N.	—
Residential School—Blind	2
Residential School—Partially Sighted	2
Residential School—Delicate	13
Residential School—Cerebral Palsy	15
Residential School—Physically Handicapped excluding Cerebral Palsy	5
Residential School—Epileptic	—
Residential School—Maladjusted	9
Total	167

Table IV

B.C.G. vaccination 13 years and older school children :					
No. of children offered testing and vaccination if necessary	...	...	...	...	1,982
No. of acceptances	...	...	...	...	1,651
Percentage of acceptance	...	...	...	...	83.9%
Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test :					
No. tested	...	...	...	...	1,445
Result of Test :					
No. Positive	...	...	...	...	217
No. Negative	...	...	...	...	1,171
No. Not ascertained	...	...	...	...	57
Percentage Positive	...	...	...	...	15.6%
No. Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	1,171

Table V

Audiometry :					
No. tested	...	...	...	...	1,855
No. with no loss	...	...	...	...	1,671
No. referred to School Audiology Clinic	...	...	...	...	184

It is with regret that I record the death of Dr. C. C. Harvey, the Consultant Paediatrician, in October 1968. We shall miss his valuable contribution to child health care in this area.

Dr. J. D. Orme is Consultant in charge of the Child Guidance Clinic and his help is invaluable. We are also fortunate in having the services of Miss M. A. C. Jones, Consultant Ophthalmologist, and Dr. S. K. Bannerjee to whom all visual defects are referred.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The hospital services for the area are administered by the United Sheffield Hospitals, Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, with the following hospital management committees; Sheffield No's. 1, 2 and 3, Rotherham, Barnsley and Doncaster.

General hospital services :

Sheffield Royal Hospital

Sheffield Royal Infirmary

Sheffield City General Hospital

Rotherham Moorgate and Doncaster Gate Hospitals

Barnsley Beckett and St. Helen Hospitals

Doncaster Royal Infirmary

Mexborough Montagu Hospital

Infectious Diseases hospital services :

Kendray Isolation Hospital

Doncaster Tickhill Road Hospital

Sheffield Lodge Moor Hospital

Maternity hospital services :

Sheffield Jessop Hospital

Rotherham Moorgate Hospital

Mexborough Montagu Hospital

Barnsley St. Helen Hospital

Listerdale Maternity Home

Chest Clinics :

Mexborough Chest Clinic—Dr. J D. Stevens.

Rotherham Chest Clinic—Dr. A. C. Morrison

Laboratory Services :

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield (Director : Dr. L. A. Little) and at Sheffield (Director : Dr. E. H. Gillespie).

SECTION "C"

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Public Cleansing

There was a more settled number of men employed on refuse collection in 1968. The change over of men was 25% of the normal total employed. This is a high figure, but yet compared with the 1967 figure of 60% it represents a more stabilised labour force and this helps a great deal in securing regular collection of refuse. The regularity of the refuse collection service was disrupted by longer holidays for the workmen during 1968. Some of the workmen now have three weeks holidays whilst others have two weeks and three days. This must obviously cause difficulty in maintaining a regular weekly collection when the total staff employed on refuse collection and disposal is only nineteen plus one foreman.

It was hoped to introduce a bin bonus scheme in 1968 for the men employed on refuse collection. The Council were willing and agreement was reached with the men's trade union but unfortunately the policy of the Prices and Incomes Board insisted that approval of the employers secretary of the National Joint Industrial Council should be obtained first and unfortunately this approval was not granted. This was very disappointing particularly as there are neighbouring authorities who pay more lucrative bonus payments than the one we wished to do.

Three rear loading vehicles of 18/20 cubic yard capacity are still used for refuse collection and one Karrier ten cubic yard side loading vehicle is used as a spare vehicle. A new rear loading compression vehicle of 35 cubic yard capacity was on order at the year end.

All refuse continues to be disposed of at the Warren Vale Tip and a Bristol tractor with mechanical shovel compresses and covers the refuse each day. With the refuse being disposed of in this way there has been little or no trouble from fires or vermin.

The refuse sack scheme was further expanded during the year with the virtual completion of the Manor Farm estate. Here 500 dwellings were occupied and each dwelling will have a refuse sack in which all domestic refuse will be stored. The sack will be renewed each week when the refuse collectors call.

The refuse collection on the Manor Farm Estate is made more difficult by the fact that some houses have refuse stores on the front of the dwellings whilst others have no refuse stores and so have refuse sack holders by the back doors. This makes the collection of household refuse a longer task as the workmen collect the refuse along the service road at the rear of some houses whilst at neighbouring houses a different approach must be made to the front doors to collect the refuse. It is obvious that in the planning of any housing estate consultation should take place between the architect and the cleansing officer in order to ensure a smooth and hygienic collection of household refuse.

The total number of refuse sacks in use at the year end was 1,150. This has considerably lightened the load of the refuse collector and made the work of refuse collection speedier and cleaner. More use is being made of plastic sacks instead of paper sacks as these are cheaper and in some ways better than paper sacks. Plastic sacks take far less room up during storage and they appear to compress more readily on the refuse collection vehicles.

Increased use is being made of refuse sacks as a 'liner' within a dustbin. The plastic sack is particularly good for this purpose as it slips readily into a dustbin and the mouth of the sack folds easily over the rim of the dustbin. Refuse is then placed in the sack within the dustbin and when the refuse collector calls he lifts the sack of refuse from the dustbin and places a new sack within the dustbin. The sack filled with refuse is then thrown into the refuse vehicle.

This method of using a sack as a dustbin liner cuts out the cost of having to purchase an expensive sack holder. It also gives complete protection from tearing by animals which has been a problem on unguarded sack holders. I believe that this system of sacks as liners within a dustbin is very good because it gives a clean container for refuse every week and it makes the work of refuse collection cleaner and more efficient.

Salvage separation is still carried on as part of the refuse collection and disposal operations. Paper, cardboard, metals and textiles are sorted from the general refuse and sold.

A bonus is paid to the refuse collectors for this and the year 1968 proved to be a very good year for salvage collection :—

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	£	s	d
Mixed Waste Paper	136	15	0	0	1,038	4	9
Fibreboard	99	0	0	0	897	3	6
Metal	10	15	3	23	129	15	8
Textiles	5	11	0	0	70	8	0
Wools		4	1	8	18	9	8
					£2,154 1 7		

The volume of refuse still continues to increase and bulky items of furniture in addition to refrigerators and washers are now accepted as every day refuse. Despite this and the advent of the Civic Amenities Act 1967 which insists on Local Authorities providing places for the disposal of household refuse there are still persons dumping refuse in remote areas of the Urban District.

Appeals and posters have failed to prevent this dumping. I am sure, that only with the co-operation of the general public and the apprehending of the culprits with subsequent vigorous prosecution, can this unnecessary and unsightly dumping be stopped.

Water Supply

Every dwelling within the district is on a mains supply of water which comes via Sheffield and Rotherham County Borough.

An unusual complaint regarding water supply occurred in the Kilnhurst Road Area when a Resident complained of dirty water and of finding an insect in the drinking water. The insect was identified at the Public Health Laboratory as *asella acquaticus* or fresh water hog louse. The normal habitat of this insect is in lakes or reservoirs but other complaints of a similar nature from the Kilnhurst Road district, revealed that the insects were coming through the water service pipes. Further investigation revealed that a very old water main was still in use on this section of Kilnhurst Road and it was apparent that the insects were living on the encrustations in the old water main.

The use of the old water main was discontinued and the water service pipes were connected to a much newer water main. This was the end of the trouble from *asella aquaticus*.

An interesting feature of this trouble was that from the series of bacteriological water samples taken from complainants houses only two showed bacteriological contamination. The chlorine content in the water was obviously of sufficient strength to minimise the danger from insect contamination.

There were 51 samples of drinking water taken during 1968 for bacteriological examination and two proved unsatisfactory. Three samples of water were also taken for chemical analysis and these proved to be satisfactory.

Public Swimming Baths

The improvements at the public baths were completed during the year and this has meant much better changing accommodation and improved shower facilities.

Five samples of water from the baths were examined at the Public Health Laboratory and the results showed the water to be safe and well chlorinated.

The paddling pool in Rosehill Park was used very little during the year but close attention was given to its cleansing and chlorination.

Sanitary Accommodation

The number of privy middens still used in isolated parts of the district is now down to five. I have again been in touch with the owners of the property regarding drainage of the houses but the expense involved has been a deterrent. However, the owners have agreed to get out plans showing how it would be possible to provide W.C. drainage to replace the unhygienic middens.

No of houses with water closets ...	...	6,652
No. of houses with privy middens	...	5

Rodent Control

A number of complaints of rats and mice still continue to come in and despite immediate attention given to every complaint there must obviously be a nucleus of rats that is left to give rise to further infestations. This nucleus may be on the farms but even more likely in the sewers where they can have a run into almost any part of the district and break out of a defect in the drainage system.

Increasing use is being made in the sewers of the very toxic sodium fluoracetamide poison in an effort to keep rodent infestation to a minimum.

There were 141 complaints of rats and mice during the year. In addition regular baiting of the refuse tip and the sewage works was carried out to ensure there was no danger of rodent infestation spreading from these sources.

Public Conveniences

A new block of public conveniences was opened in the shopping centre during 1968 which now brings the number of public conveniences in the district to six.

An endeavour was made to make the new conveniences vandal proof with concealed flushing cisterns, tiles walls and impervious surfaces in the W.C. compartments. Of course it is impossible to make any public convenience completely vandal proof because when a convenience is provided for the use of the general public you therefore provide it for the use of hooligans, thieves, and the depraved. These elements of the community soon removed the door catches from the W.C. compartments, broke windows and used felt tip pens, lip sticks and indelible pencils to imprint their filthy drawings and scribbings on the internal surfaces.

One man is employed as a public convenience cleaner and the conveniences are cleansed daily but without a full time attendant at each convenience the cleanliness will never be completely satisfactory.

Offensive Trade

The trade of tripe boiling has continued in Bear Tree Road, Parkgate for many years. It can be a nasty objectionable process unless carried out efficiently and I am pleased to say that there were no complaints again during 1968 from any neighbouring residents.

Moveable Dwellings

The year 1968 was the worst ever for trouble with caravan dwellers. The demolition site in Stanley Street adjacent to the main Rotherham Road, was a constant source of nuisance.

Families mainly of Irish extraction moved their caravans on to the Stanley Street site regularly and usually visits by Public Health Inspectors have been sufficient to move them along. However, in August, trouble really came to a head, when 22 caravans were on the site and their occupants refused to move. A Mr. O. Doherty, Primate of the Society of Travelling People came to see me and ask if the Council would provide a site for the travellers. The Council believe that there is no suitable site in Rawmarsh and accordingly the Primate of the Society was asked to move his members from the Stanley Street site. They refused to move and accordingly with police protection on the 16th August, Council officials attempted to evict the gypsies from the site. Eventually the caravan dwellers agreed to move and the site was immediately afterwards sealed off with mounds of earth to prevent further access to the site. Most of the caravan dwellers then moved to a recreation ground on School Lane until the Council decided to fence in the site and this forced them to leave. No further trouble has been experienced but I do not believe this is the end of the problem.

If we are to accept caravan dwellers and travellers into contemporary society then provision must be made for them. The intention of the Caravan Site Act 1968 is for County Councils to provide adequate sites for caravan dwellers resorting to their district. Until such sites are provided there will always be unsatisfactory skirmishes between travellers and officials of local Authorities.

Factories

1. Inspections under the Factories Act, 1937 for the purposes of provisions to Health.

	Register	Inspection	Notices
	No. on	No. of	Written
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	0	0	0
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	0	0	0

	No. on Register	No. of Inspection	Written Notices
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (ex- cluding outworkers pre- mises 	37	37	5
	37	37	5

2. Cases in which defects were found :

	No. of Cases found	replied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) 	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)			
(a) insufficient 	0	0	0
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	6	6	0
(c) not separate for sexes ...	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) 	4	2	0
	10	8	0

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

There has been no difficulty in administering the provisions of the above Act during 1968 and few contra-ventions have been discovered.

There are now 170 premises registered with the Council under the Act and a periodic inspection is made of each one. Two accidents were reported during the year, both in grocers shops. I am still concerned about this aspect of the Act which requires all accidents to be reported to the Public Health Department as I find it difficult to believe that all accidents are reported.

Clean Air Act 1956

The year of 1968 was disappointing because the Council again refused to progress with the declaration of a Clean Air Zone. A survey of 300 houses had been made in the Monkwood/Upper Haugh area and detailed estimates worked out but the Council thought that the cost and current monetary interest rates were too high to proceed at present.

It is now known that the Government are considering powers to insist on some local authorities proceeding with the declaration of clean air zones and it looks as though this is what will be needed to encourage Rawmarsh to proceed.

Nevertheless, the Council have played a big part in cleaning the air, by building all new dwellings with some type of Smokeless Fuel appliance. At the end of the year there were actually 1,285 Council dwellings in the district that were smokeless which represents nearly one-fifth of all dwellings in the district.

Some local industries have been playing their part in reducing atmospheric pollution over the last few years and the readings taken on the pollution guages in 1968 are very encouraging :

Average monthly readings for 1968 :

Granby House—26.4 tons per square mile per month

Taylor Lane—34.1 tons per square mile per month

Broad Street—24.3 tons per square mile per month

Barbers Crescent—20.8 tons per square mile per month

Rosehill Park—12.5 tons per square mile per month

These figures must be the lowest recorded at Granby House and Taylor Lane and I am sure that everyone concerned with public health hopes this level of improvement will be maintained.

Taylor Lane is again shown as the most polluted area and it is obvious that the chemical works in the adjoining County Borough are mainly responsible for this. The Alkali Inspector has been notified of the Councils concern in this matter, and this may be the reason for some improvement on last years figures but the works are rather old and whilst further reduction in emissions from the works is necessary, it is going to be really difficult to achieve.

SECTION "D"

HOUSING

No. of dwellinghouses in the district 6,658

No. of houses included in above

(a) Back to back 0

(b) Single back 0

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

No. of houses included in representations made during the year :

(a) in Clearance Areas 59

(b) individual unfit houses 0

A. Houses Demolished or Closed

	No. of Houses	Displaced during year Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas :			
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	185	376	185

Not in Clearance Areas :

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under (Section 16 or 17(1) Housing Act 1957 ...	0	0	0
--	---	---	---

B. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By owners	By Local Authority
11. After informal action by Local Authority ...	74	0
12. After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	4	0
(b) Section 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	0	0
13. Under Section 24 Housing Act 1957 ...	0	0

D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use	
(Housing Act 1957) ...	Nil

E. Purchase of Housing by Agreement

No. of families rehoused
during the year into
Council owned Dwellings

(a) Clearance Areas etc.	Nil
--------------------------	-----

(b) Overcrowding ...	Nil
----------------------	-----

Housing : Clearance Programme

Another hard years work has been devoted to housing work and at the end of 1968 only three individual unfit houses remained to be dealt with in the seventh phase of the Clearance Programme.

During the year six Clearance Areas were declared embodying 59 houses. This was a great achievement as it meant virtually the end of seven phases of clearance of unfit properties that have demanded priority during each of the past ten years. It meant too that action had now been taken to secure the closure of 1,420 unfit houses in the last ten years.

This has resulted in changing the face of Rawmarsh considerably. Houses that huddled unhealthily around the steelworks in the Parkgate area were some of the first to be demolished. The narrow streets and yards which clustered around Rotherham Road are gone and there has been a pronounced movement of the population in a northerly direction away from the shadow of Parkgate industry to pleasanter healthier surroundings.

The Manor Farm Estate on the north western perimeter of the district was almost completed by the end of 1968. This marked a new chapter in housing development at Rawmarsh, for on this new estate 500 dwellings all centrally heated by gas, laid out in the Bradburn principal, with traffic free areas, were opened up. A Shopping centre was also built on the estate which now forms a community in the more rural part of the district and which now seems to provide a new era of housing quite remote from the dark damp dismal dwellings from another century which have been so needfully replaced.

The end of major clearance work in Rawmarsh is now in sight. It has meant a tremendous task for the small Public Health Department but with the full support of the Council a horrible housing legacy from the industrial revolution has been obliterated and families are being offered homes in a happy healthy environment.

Overcrowding

The continued momentum of the Councils building programme has meant that there is no problem at all with overcrowding. Any family that had signs of becoming overcrowded could be rehoused within a matter of a few months after the receipt of a housing application form.

Improvement Grants

During 1968 there were 54 applications approved for improvement grants. This is almost the same figure as last year but what is more encouraging is the fact that seventeen of these applications were in respect of tenanted properties.

Two small Improvement Areas were declared during 1968 embodying 25 houses in Ashwood Road and it is hoped to carry out more of this type of work on property improvement. More tenants are now becoming aware that they can apply to the Council for bathroom improvements even when their particular house is not in a declared Improvement Area. It seems reasonable to them to be able to have a full bathroom and internal W.C. provided in the house for approximately seven shillings per week increase on their rent.

I think that from now on more and more tenants are going to be taking advantage of this.

SECTION "E"

FOOD HYGIENE

The first prosecution that Rawmarsh U.D.C. has had to take for dirty food premises was instituted in 1968.

A small cafe had been found to be dirty on a routine visit by a Public Health Inspector and subsequent warning letters had proved to be of no avail. Consequently, a visit to the cafe in July revealed no improvement and therefore the Council decided to prosecute. At Rotherham West Riding Magistrates Court the cafe proprietor was fined £25 after pleading guilty to several contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

It is a sad thing when one has to prosecute a food trader but when repeated informal warnings are not heeded then prosecution is the only course to ensure food premises comply with legal requirements.

With one exception mentioned above the food premises in the district were generally of a good standard but I believe that the public can help to further improved standards by only trading at those premises where the best hygiene is practised.

Milk

The milk sold by retailers in the district has been sampled regularly and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield for examination.

There are two retailers of untreated farm bottled milk in the district but samples of this milk all proved satisfactory in 1968.

The number of samples taken is as follows :

	No. of Samples	No. Satisfactory
Untreated (Farm Bottled Milk ...	17	17
Pasteurised Milk	47	47
Sterilised Milk	20	20

Ice-Cream

During the year two shop keepers purchased "softa freeze" ice-cream machines and are now actually making a very soft ice-cream from a cold mix machine which stands in the food shop. This type of ice-cream is very palatable but there is increased responsibility for the shop keeper to keep the machine clean so as to ensure a grade 1 ice-cream. However, the samples taken so far have all been placed in Provisional Grade 1, by the Public Health Laboratory.

The mobile ice-cream traders coming into the district are still a source of worry as their provisional gradings from some of them are consistently low. Most of these traders sell loose ice-cream rather than pre-wrapped ice-cream and the risk of contravention by the driver salesman is considerable. Many of this type of trader do not actually make the ice-cream they sell but purchase it from a manufacturer. This can mean more handling of the ice-cream and storage difficulties which all add up to increased risk of bacteriological contamination of the ice-cream.

There has long been a cry for a legal bacteriological standard for ice-cream. I believe that all reputable manufacturers and traders could easily comply with such a standard and it would be welcomed by Public Health Authorities as a further safeguard against food poisoning.

The table of ice-cream samples examined at the Public Health Laboratory in 1968 is as follows :

Provisional Grade 1—19
Provisional Grade 2— 6
Provisional Grade 3 4
Provisional Grade 4— 3

Other Food Inspections

Following requests from food traders various type of food stuffs were examined during the year to ascertain their fitness for human consumption. The following foods were found to be unfit and were surrendered for destruction :

Tinned Meats	146 lbs.
Beef 	41 lbs.
Frozen Egg 	14 lbs.
Frozen Foods	55 lbs.
	156 lbs.

It is always impressed upon food traders that if they are in any doubt at all regarding the soundness of any foods, then the opinion of a Public Health Inspector should always be called for.

Meat Inspection

There has been no difficulty in maintaining 100% meat inspection at the two small private slaughterhouses within the district. The meat inspected during 1968 was as follows :

	Cattle ex- clud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	104	—	—	387	1881	—
Number inspected	104	—	—	387	1881	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticeri						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	1	3	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	27	—	—	21	219	—
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticeri	25·9%	—	—	5·1%	11·7%	—
Tuberculosis only:—						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	69	—
Percentage of the Number inspected, affected with tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	3·2%	—
Cysticercosis:—						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION "F"

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Infectious Diseases (Corrected) Age Distribution

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Cases After Correction	Under 1 yr.	1 —	2 —	3 —	4 —	5 — 9	10 — 14	15 — 24	25—44	45 — 64	65 and Over
Scarlet Fever	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	198	198	14	30	32	32	26	61	2	1	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	204	204	15	30	32	33	26	63	4	1	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

No. on Register at 31st December, 1968 :

			Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	...	...	35	16	51
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	10	8	18
			45	24	69

No. Removed from Register during 1968

			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Deaths	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Others (cured, re-diagnosed, transfers of area etc.)	...		4	5	—	—	9
			4	5	—	—	9

Additions to Register during 1968 :

			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
New Notifications	...		4	—	—	1	5
Others (cases restored to Register, transfers etc.)			—	—	—	—	—
			4	—	—	1	5

New Notifications

			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Age Groups :							
25-44 years	...	...	2	—	—	1	3
45-64 years	...	...	2	—	—	—	2
			4	—	—	1	5

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